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S1 67465 SCLEROSANT? ? OR SCLEROTHERAP? OR SCLEROS? (2N) (AGENT? ? OR
INJECTION? ? OR DRUG? ? OR MEDICATION? ? OR MEDICINE? ? OR FO-
RMULA? ? OR SOLUTION? OR FORMULATION? ? OR THERAP? OR TREATME-
NT? ?)
S2 21736 S1/2004:2009
S3 45729 S1 NOT S2
limitall/s3
S4 15212 VEIN OR VEINS OR VENOUS OR VASCULAR OR VARICOSE OR HEMORRH-
OID? OR HEMORRHAG? OR HAEMORRHAG? OR BLEEDING
S5 3040 OCCLUD? OR BLOCK? OR OBSTRUCT?
S6 4482 PERMANENT? OR IRREVERS? OR "NOT"() REVERS? OR LASTING OR S-
TABLE OR FINAL OR LONG() TERM
S7 286 S4 AND S5 AND S6
S8 188 S1(S)S4(S)S5(S)S6
S9 105 RD (unique items)
S10 595 PERMANENT? OR IRREVERS?
S11 71 S1(10N)S10
S12 64 S11 NOT S8
S13 32 RD (unique items)
S14 102 S5(10N)S6
S15 32 S14 NOT (S12 OR S8)
S16 32 S15 AND S1
S17 22 RD (unique items)

9/7/18 (Item 18 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)
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13382862 **PMID:** 10193686
A practical guide to the management of oesophageal varices.

McCormack G; McCormick P A
The National Liver Unit, St Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland. germcc@svherc.ucd.ie
Drugs (NEW ZEALAND) Mar 1999 , 57 (3) p327-35 , ISSN: 0012-6667--Print **Journal Code:**
7600076
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article; Review
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Bleeding oesophageal varices are a frequent and sometimes fatal complication of portal hypertension. Prompt resuscitation and arrest of **haemorrhage** are the immediate short term priorities. Vasoactive therapy to reduce portal pressure is administered on presentation. Early endoscopy is necessary to make a definitive diagnosis and initiate appropriate therapy; usually emergency **sclerotherapy** or banding. After the acute **bleeding** episode, follow-up therapy is instituted either to obliterate the varices by **sclerotherapy** or banding, or to chronically lower portal pressure and hence reduce the risk of **bleeding** pharmacologically; a combination of both strategies may be also used. Active surveillance of those at risk of developing varices is advocated. Long term beta-blocker therapy has been demonstrated to be effective in both the primary prevention of variceal **haemorrhage** and the prevention of rebleeding in those who have already bled. Despite a multitude of therapeutic regimes and ongoing clinical trials, mortality from this condition remains disappointingly high. (37 Refs.)

9/7/53 (Item 53 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)
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09085387 **PMID:** 2645081
Treatment of esophageal varices.
Rice T L
Department of Pharmacy Services, University of Michigan Hospitals and Clinics, Ann Arbor 48109-0008.
Clinical pharmacy (UNITED STATES) Feb 1989 , 8 (2) p122-31 , ISSN: 0278-2677--Print
Journal Code: 8207437
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article; Review
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
The pathophysiology and treatment of esophageal varices are reviewed. The cause of esophageal varices is generally thought to be portal hypertension. The most common cause of portal hypertension in the United States is alcoholic liver disease. Other etiologies of portal hypertension include portal

vein thrombosis, schistosomiasis, and inferior vena caval obstruction by tumor or thrombus. Although short-term balloon tamponade and vasopressin infusion will control acute variceal hemorrhage, they do not affect the underlying problem and are not indicated for long-term treatment of esophageal varices. Surgical procedures either ablate varices or lower portal vein pressure. Portal-systemic shunts have emerged as the preferred surgical technique, but the superiority of total versus selective shunts is unclear. Pharmacological management can include administration of vasopressin, somatostatin, verapamil, or isosorbide dinitrate for short-term treatment or verapamil, isosorbide dinitrate, or propranolol for prolonged treatment. Use of sclerotherapy for treatment and prevention of hemorrhage from esophageal varices has grown recently. Because there are several sclerosing agents and combinations of agents available for use, assessing their relative safety and efficacy is difficult. Innovative approaches to management of varices include a shunt procedure involving the left lung, use of a tissue adhesive, and laser treatment. Because of its effectiveness and ease of administration, sclerotherapy appears to be a rational method of treatment for acute hemorrhage from esophageal varices. (80 Refs.)

9/7/80 (Item 11 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

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09206767 Biosis No.: 198886046688

LASTING EFFECT OF SCLEROTHERAPY USING 5 PERCENT PHENOL ALMOND OIL PAOSCLE

Author: TAI A (Reprint); SASAKI S

Author Address: OSAKA KOHMON BYOIN**JAPAN

Journal: Journal of the Japan Society of Coloproctology 41 (3): p 287-294 1988

ISSN: 0047-1801

Document Type: Article

Record Type: Abstract

Language: JAPANESE

Abstract: We carried out a survey on the lasting effects of sclerotherapy using PAOSCLE which we applied to some patients with internal hemorrhoids in 1981. We sent out 200 questionnaires, of which 45 were returned. Of these 45 cases, 21 (46.6%) replied that they were in "good condition with no complaints". One patient who had died from an other disease, had been in good condition as regards internal hemorrhoids, as stated in a letter from his widow. The other 23 patients answered that their condition had improved only temporarily. Of these 23, 10 said that their condition had worsened. Studying these replies and charts, it became clear that there was a relationship between the duration of effect of PAOSCLE and the habits of daily life of the patients, e.g., presence or absence of chronic constipation. Histologically, we found that PAOSCLE produced remarkable effects, i.e., thick fibrosis around the vessels, and narrowing and blocking of their lumina, in two patients whom we later treated surgically: one patient was treated 14 months and the other 24 months following PAOSCLE therapy. Despite the inadequate sample size, this survey gave us encouraging indications for more active application of this method and simultaneous re-education with regard to daily habits, so that much better results can be expected in future.

9/7/100 (Item 17 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73: EMBASE

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0072380274 EMBASE No: 1983160742

Treatment of varicose veins

DIE THERAPIE DER VARIZEN

May R.

Bozner Platz 6, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria

Corresp. Author/Affil: : Bozner Platz 6, A-6020 Innsbruck, Austria

Therapiewoche (THERAPIEWOCHE) (Germany) July 14, 1983 , 33/1 (77-84)

CODEN: THEWA ISSN: 0040-5973

Document Type: Journal **Record Type:** Abstract

Language: German **Summary language:** English

A permanent removal of varicous veins is not possible since they are conditioned by the erect posture. Every patient should learn exercises for the release of pressure. Elastic stockings should be individually fitted. Before treatment of varicous veins, an examination of the arterial circulation is necessary and in the case of swelling of the lower foot a colour trace test of the lymph channels should be undertaken. Large varicous veins are stripped. A cautious approach should replace the now common radical operation in order to preserve sufficient veins for later bypass operations. Ligature only of large perforating veins. Secondary varicous veins may be blocked off if measurements of venous pressure show, that they are dispensible as subsidiaries. The sclerotherapy of varicous veins: precise treatment according to plan with careful compression binding and medication for the veins are largely effective when the latter are used in large doses over a treatment period of 2 or 3 months. Supplements of dehydroergotamine have been shown to be strengthening for the veins, but one should be careful regarding prolonged use. Vein ointments: rub onto the whole lower leg twice a day.

DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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14164094 PMID: 11237897

Removal of periocular veins by sclerotherapy.

Green D

Department of Dermatology, Howard University Hospital, Washington, DC, USA.

drgreen@laserderm.net

Ophthalmology (United States) Mar 2001 , 108 (3) p442-8 , ISSN: 0161-6420--Print **Journal**

Code: 7802443

Publishing Model Print; Comment in Ophthalmology. 2001 Mar;108(3) 433-4; Comment in PMID 11237894

Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

PURPOSE: Prominent periocular veins, especially of the lower eyelid, are not uncommon and patients often seek their removal. **Sclerotherapy** is a procedure that has been successfully used to permanently remove varicose and telangiectatic veins of the lower extremity and less frequently at other sites. Although it has been successfully used to remove dilated facial veins, it is seldom performed and often not recommended in the periocular region for fear of complications occurring in adjacent structures. The purpose of this study was to determine whether sclerotherapy could safely and

effectively eradicate prominent periocular veins. DESIGN: Noncomparative case series. PARTICIPANTS: Fifty adult female patients with prominent periocular veins in the lower eyelid were treated unilaterally. PATIENTS AND METHODS: Sclerotherapy was performed with a 0.75% solution of sodium tetradecyl sulfate. All patients were followed for at least 12 months after treatment. MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES: Complete clinical disappearance of the treated vein was the criterion for success. RESULTS: All 50 patients were successfully treated with uneventful resorption of their ectatic periocular veins. No patient required a second treatment and there was no evidence of treatment failure at 12 months. No new veins developed at the treated sites and no patient experienced any ophthalmologic or neurologic side effects or complications. CONCLUSIONS: Sclerotherapy appears to be a safe and effective means of permanently eradicating periocular veins.

13/7/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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12027363 PMID: 8781939

Epinephrine or epinephrine plus alcohol for injection of bleeding ulcers: a prospective randomized trial.

Chung S C; Leong H T; Chan A C; Lau J Y; Yung M Y; Leung J W; Li A K

Department of Surgery, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Prince of Wales Hospital, Shatin, Hong Kong.

Gastrointestinal endoscopy (UNITED STATES) Jun 1996 , 43 (6) p591-5 , ISSN: 0016-5107--

Print Journal Code: 0010505

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Clinical Trial; Comparative Study; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

BACKGROUND: Rebleeding following epinephrine injection of bleeding peptic ulcers occurs in 10% to 20% of all cases. The addition of a sclerosant has the theoretical advantage of inducing vessel thrombosis and permanent hemostasis. METHODS: A prospective randomized controlled trial was conducted to compare injections with epinephrine alone or epinephrine plus absolute alcohol in patients with actively bleeding ulcers at endoscopy. Repeat endoscopy was performed 24 hours later; treatment was repeated in the presence of endoscopic signs of rebleeding. Surgery was performed when arterial bleeding could not be controlled endoscopically, clinical rebleeding with hematemesis or shock occurred, or the transfusion total exceeded 8 units. RESULTS: One hundred sixty patients were enrolled (epinephrine alone, 81; epinephrine and absolute alcohol, 79). They were matched in age, sex, location of ulcers, hemoglobin on admission, shock, and severity of bleeding. Initial hemostasis was comparable: 79 of 81 with epinephrine alone (97.5%) versus 75 of 79 with epinephrine and absolute alcohol (94.9%). No difference was observed between the two with respect to either rebleeding (9 vs 6), need for emergency operation (12 vs 9), transfusion requirement (median, three units vs two units), hospital stay (median, 5 days vs 4 days), mortality (4 vs 7) and ulcer healing at 4 weeks (50 vs 46). CONCLUSIONS: The additional injection of absolute alcohol after endoscopic epinephrine injection confers no advantage.

13/7/8 (Item 8 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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11842760 PMID: 8556262

Treatment of small bleeding varicose veins with injection sclerotherapy. Bleeding blue blebs.

Tretbar L L

Department of Clinical Surgery, University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Medicine, USA.

Dermatologic surgery - official publication for American Society for Dermatologic Surgery et al. (UNITED STATES) Jan 1996 , 22 (1) p78-80 , ISSN: 1076-0512--Print Journal Code: 9504371 Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

BACKGROUND. Bleeding is a well-recognized but seemingly uncommon complication of varicose vein disease. Some deaths have occurred in which bleeding developed from vessels in the base of chronic venous ulcers. **OBJECTIVE.** To elucidate a more common type of venous bleeding that can be identified and treated by an experienced sclerotherapist. **METHODS.** The records of a group of patients with bleeding superficial phlebectasias, primarily on the feet and ankles, are reviewed. All patients received injection sclerotherapy after the initial bleeding episode. A comparison was made between those patients whose bleeding points were sutured in the emergency department and those who were treated only with compression. **RESULTS.** Suture-ligation of the bleeding site delayed healing when compared with simple compression. Concomitant injection **sclerotherapy** proved to be a successful and **permanent** method of treating these veins. No recurrent bleeding developed in any of the patients, even in those with previous episodes of bleeding. **CONCLUSIONS.** Initial treatment of the bleeding blue bleb requires only compression of the tiny open vessel. Later injection **sclerotherapy** provides a **permanent** method of obliterating the thin-walled veins and prevents future bleeding. It is essential to treat the entire incompetent venous system as well as the bleeding site itself.

13/7/25 (Item 6 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5: Biosis Previews(R)

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0001602411 Biosis No.: 19664700006510

A histologic assessment of continuous compression sclerotherapy

Author: FEGAN W G; FITZGERALD D E

Author Address: Sir Patrick Dun's Hosp., Dublin, Eire, Ireland, UK

Journal: ANGIOLOGY 16 ((8)): p 433-442 1965 1965

Document Type: Article

Record Type: Abstract

Language: Unspecified

Abstract: The production of a **permanent** occlusion in a vein following the **injection** of a **sclerosant** has been described. The importance of the relationship of the size of the thrombus and the thickness of the vein wall has been shown, and the bearing that this has on successful cellularization or organization has been demonstrated. The formation of peripheral sinuses and the development of an arteriovenous capillary network in the thrombus has been discussed, together with the significance of the effect of fluctuating intravenous pressure and external compression on the production of a permanent intravenous occlusion.

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S1 17220 SCLEROSANT? ? OR SCLEROTHERAP? OR SCLEROS?(2N) (AGENT? ? OR
 INJECTION? ? OR DRUG? ? OR MEDICATION? ? OR MEDICINE? ? OR FO-
 RMULA? ? OR SOLUTION? OR FORMULATION? ? OR THERAP? OR TREATME-
 NT? ?)
 S2 9441 S1/2004:2009
 S3 7779 S1 NOT S2
 limitall/s3
 S4 1184 OCCLUD? OR BLOCK? OR OBSTRUCT? OR OCCLUSION? ?
 S5 1089 VEIN OR VEINS OR VENOUS OR VASCULAR OR VARICOSE OR HEMORRH-
 OID? OR HEMORRHAG? OR HAEMORRHAG? OR BLEEDING OR HAEMORRHOID?
 ?
 S6 2044 PERMANENT? OR IRREVERS? OR "NOT"()REVERS? OR LASTING OR S-
 TABLE OR FINAL OR LONG() TERM
 S7 13 S4(S)S5(S)S6(S)S1
 S8 12 RD (unique items)
 S9 29 S1(S)S4(S)S6
 S10 77 S1(S)S5(S)S6
 S11 93 S9 OR S10
 S12 80 S11 NOT S7
 S13 63 RD (unique items)

13/3,K/36 (Item 15 from file: 149)
 DIALOG(R)File 149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)
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01306323 Supplier Number: 11435207 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
 Varicose veins.

Hobbs, John T.

British Medical Journal , v303 , n6804 , p707(4)

Sept 21 ,
1991

Publication Format: Magazine/Journal

ISSN: 0959-8146

Language: English

Record Type: Fulltext; Abstract **Target Audience:** Professional

Word Count: 1495 **Line Count:** 00152

...draw attention to the performance of the stockings, and to clarify and simplify prescription.

Sclerotherapy

Veins can be eliminated either by **sclerotherapy** or operation and the two methods are complementary. Now that safe **sclerosants** are available all veins could be treated by injection if compression bandages could be applied and maintained for sufficient time. The aim of injection treatment is to place a small volume of an effective **sclerosant** in the lumen of the vein, which is then compressed to prevent formation of thrombus (clot). The compression must be maintained until permanent fibrosis has obliterated the lumen. After the initial period when the leg is bandaged, elastic...

...are so common and cause much long term morbidity they should be treated in special **veins** clinics because the more acute and potentially lethal conditions rightly take precedence in general and arterial surgical clinics. The **vein** clinics should be staffed by doctors who are equally enthusiastic and competent in both **sclerotherapy** and surgical treatment and are familiar with the problems. Consistently good results can be obtained...

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2009/UD=200943

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File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2009/Mar(Updated 090708)

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S1 1791 SCLEROSANT? ? OR SCLEROTHERAP? OR SCLEROS?(2N) (AGENT? ? OR INJECTION? ? OR DRUG? ? OR MEDICATION? ? OR MEDICINE? ? OR FORMULA? ? OR SOLUTION? OR FORMULATION? ? OR THERAP? OR TREATMENT? ?)

limitall/s1

S2 312 OCCLUD? OR BLOCK? OR OBSTRUCT? OR OCCLUSION? ?

S3 357 VEIN OR VEINS OR VENOUS OR VASCULAR OR VARICOSE OR HEMORRHOID? OR HEMORRHAG? OR HAEMORRHAG? OR BLEEDING OR HAEMORRHOID? ?

S4 175 PERMANENT? OR IRREVERS? OR "NOT"()REVERS? OR LASTING OR STABLE OR FINAL OR LONG()TERM

S5 17 S1 AND S2 AND S3 AND S4

S6 43 S1 AND S2 AND S4

S7 103 S1 AND S2 AND S3

S8 35 S1 AND S3 AND S4

S9 147 S5:S8

9/25,K/91 (Item 91 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350: Derwent WPIX
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0013351588 *Drawing available*
WPI Acc no: 2003-439448/200341

XRAM Acc no: C2003-116391
XRPX Acc No: N2003-350644

Administration of sclerotherapy to varicose vein involves isolating segment of varicose vein from blood flow through the vein, delivering sclerotherapeutic agents to isolated segment, and removing isolation from vein segment

Patent Assignee: JOMED GMBH (JOME-N)

Inventor: LEU A J

Patent Family (2 patents, 1 countries)				
Patent Number	Kind	Date	Update	Type
US 20030045860	A1	20030306	200341	B
US 6726674	B2	20040427	200429	E

Local Applications (no., kind, date): US 2001944143 A 20010904; US 2001944143 A 20010904

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2001944143 A 20010904

Alerting Abstract US A1

NOVELTY - A **sclerotherapy** is administered to a **varicose vein** by isolating a segment of the **varicose vein** from blood flow through the **vein**; delivering **sclerotherapeutic** agents to the isolated segment, initiating **occlusion** of the **vein**; and removing isolation from the **vein** segment.

ACTIVITY - Cardiovascular.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For administering a **sclerotherapy** to a **varicose vein**.

ADVANTAGE - The invention reduces or eliminates blood clotting distant from a treatment site (S). It reduces a quantity of foreign substances left in the body. It provides localized, minimally invasive delivery of therapeutic agents at a treatment site within a body lumen. As compared to previously known **sclerotherapy** techniques, a significantly higher concentration of **sclerotherapeutic** agents may be delivered directly to the treatment site. Additionally, the agents may be kept in residence at the treatment site for a length of time defined by a medical practitioner, rather than by flow conditions within the vessel. Further still, since it is expected that the portion of the agents will be aspirated from the patient prior to completion of the procedure, the patients systemic exposure to the agents is decreased. Significant efficacy benefits are expected.